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August 18 (p. 399). The builder of Fort Dearborn was Captain John Whistler, father of Colonel William Whistler (p. 414). It is incorrect to say that Harrison led "an army of militia" against Tippecanoe (p. 438); the backbone of his army was Colonel Boyd's Fourth U. S. Infantry. Hull surrendered Detroit on August 16, not the day before, and his order for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn was received at that place August 9, not August 8 (p. 440). There was no United States factory at Prairie du Chien prior to the War of 1812 (p. 451). One or two misprints have been noted (*e.g.*, "Mascoupens" on page 82, note 13, and "bankruptcy", page 113). But such errors of detail are of trivial importance and do not seriously impair the character of Professor Alvord's achievement. We are indebted to him for the first comprehensive, authoritative account of the century and a half of Illinois history which antedates the creation of the present commonwealth. That commonwealth could ill afford to dispense with his services.

M. M. QUAIPE.

*Steps in the Development of American Democracy.* By ANDREW CUNNINGHAM McLAUGHLIN, Professor of History, University of Chicago. (New York and Cincinnati: Abingdon Press. 1920. Pp. 210. \$1.50.)

SINCE the stirring appeal of President Wilson, addressed primarily to citizens of the United States before our entrance into the World War, "to make the world safe for democracy", and the subsequent challenge that "democracy be made safe for the world", attention has been drawn anew to these inquiries: What is democracy? What are its essential characteristics? What contributions has the United States, the most conspicuous exponent of democracy among the nations, made to the science and practice of government? It is in answer to these pertinent and timely questions that this small volume, comprising the lectures delivered by Professor McLaughlin at Wesleyan University, will be found especially valuable. This series of lectures was the first to be given on the George Slocum Bennett Foundation "for the promotion of a better understanding of national problems and of a more perfect realization of the responsibilities of citizenship".

The author tells us in the preface that his purpose "is simply to recount a few salient experiences which helped to make America what it is . . . as also to describe certain basic doctrines and beliefs, some of which may have had their day, while others have not yet reached fulfillment". The historical method is employed and it constitutes, indeed, the characteristic feature of the work. Mr. McLaughlin truly states that he has "refrained from any serious effort to describe democracy, except as certain phases or aspects of it appeared in our actual life history". Such a course seemed to him necessary in order "not to attribute to American democracy of the past all that we now find to be theoretic-

ally involved in the action and character of a thoroughly democratic people" (p. 168).

In a work of this character, the presentation of new historical facts is not to be expected, but rather a new and fresh treatment of them and of their significance. This latter task is what Mr. McLaughlin essayed in this series of lectures and this he has most successfully achieved. His treatment differs from that contained in the standard work of Professor C. E. Merriam on *The History of American Political Theories* in being more popular in form and less detailed and formal in its presentation, owing to the character of the audience for which his lectures were originally prepared. Unlike that of Professor Merriam's volume, Professor McLaughlin's aim is not to present an extended treatment of the various political theories that have been held but rather to unfold the progressive development of democracy by presenting its predominating characteristics during each of the successive periods of the country's history. This he does in a rapid but lucid and convincing way. Beginning with its germ in colonial days, the voluntary association of men by contract in religious and political organizations, he traces its development through each of the six succeeding periods into which he divides our history down to the present time.

Mr. McLaughlin's firm grasp upon the history of the country is apparent throughout his treatment, and his discussion is characterized by brilliant exposition and frequently enlivened by flashes of wit and even restrained sarcasm. In the concluding chapter, after summing up the "implications of democracy" of to-day, he closes with an exposition of the responsibilities of democracy. This is an earnest and eloquent appeal for America "to play wholeheartedly the rôle of a democratic nation". "If we would be democratic, we must act the democrat" in international affairs as well as domestic. "We cannot be outwardly autocratic and inwardly democratic."

It is fortunate that this scholarly and inspiring presentation of the progress of democracy is to reach a wider audience through the medium of the printed page. An intelligent reading of this little volume should contribute to "a more perfect realization of the responsibilities of citizenship".

HERMAN V. AMES.

*Judicial Settlement of Controversies between States of the American Union: an Analysis of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.* By JAMES BROWN SCOTT, A.M., J.U.D., LL.D. [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law.] (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1919. Pp. xiii, 548. \$2.50.)

IN his review of the two volumes of cases of which this volume is an analysis, published in the April number of the *Review* (XXV. 509),